Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VII.] THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1807. [No. 1939.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

FOR SALE,
A likely Negro Girl, about 11 years of age.
Apply to the Printer.
June 3.

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142 hhds. of MOLASSES,
5 puncheons RUM,
100 bbls. Shad and Herrings,
Just Received and for Sale by
Marsteller & Young.
May 25. d

Freight Wanted,
For a new Schooner of 1000 barrels,
To any of the Windward Islands or Lisbon.

She will be at Alexandria in five days.—Apply to
W. Yeaton,
Ramsay's wharf.
May 9. d

SPANISH HIDES,
First quality Porto-Rico GREEN COFFEE, and St. Croix SUGARS,
Just received, per schooner Fame, from St. Thomas—
FOR SALE, BY
Richard Veitch & Co.
April 25. d

Just received from Philadelphia,
By Captain Hand,
22 chests Young Hyson, and —
9 boxes Hyson Shulan Tea, of a superior quality, which will be sold low.
Likewise on Hand,
6 hhds. good Sugar,
10 hhds. Molasses, of a good quality,
Salt of various kinds,
And a constant supply of Flour suitable for family use.
Joseph Dean.
March 27 d

La Plata Hides.

7944 South America OX HIDES, of the first quality, from Monte Viedo, are now landing and for sale at No. 4, Water-street, *Baltimore*, by
William Jenkins.
Also on Hand,
Laguira, Oronoko and Curracoa Hides.
A general assortment of
Tanners' and Curriers' Tools; Tanners' Oil and Leather, of all kinds; which is offered on accommodating terms.
June 8. [10] eodw

NOW LANDING
From the schooner Hiram, captain Valentine, from Charleston,
44 bales Prime Cotton,
25 tierces Fresh Rice.
FOR SALE BY
E. GILMAN.
June 10. d3t eo3t

District of Columbia.

NOTICE *is hereby given to all whom it may concern*, That the Consul General of Portugal to the United States of America, has authorized the subscriber, to legalize all papers that may be necessary for vessels bound from the ports of this district to any in Portugal or Madeira.

Those masters of vessels who may omit having their bills of health thus certified, will be liable to undergo quarantine.

It is requisite that any article shipped for account of a Portuguese subject, should be declared, and sworn to, as Portuguese property; and the bills of lading legalized as above.

Lewis Deblois.
May 16. d

WANTED,
A MILLER who is master of his business, to take care of a *merchant mill*.—To such a one good wages will be given.—For the person who wants, please apply to *Mr Joseph Smith*, Alexandria.
March 17. d

For Sale at Public Auction,
(IN FEE)
On Saturday, the twentieth day of the present month, at 11 o'clock, *That Valuable Property*, on Washington street, near King street.

A CREDIT of 4, 10 & 16 months will be given, and the property divided into lots to suit those inclined to purchase.

John Gadsby.
June 12 dts

Corn, Wheat, &c. for Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust made to me by Richard B. Lee, Esq. of Fairfax county, to secure to Ellicott, Campbell and Wheeler, the payment of a certain sum of money therein mentioned, I will offer at public auction, on SATURDAY, the 20th of June next, for ready cash, at the plantation of the said R. B. Lee, on which he now lives, the following

VALUABLE PROPERTY,
TO WIT:

All the Wheat of last crop which grew on the said farm, supposed to be 2000 bushels.

All the Wheat of last crop which grew on his Longly estate, near the falls of Potomac supposed 1500 bushels.

500 barrels Indian Corn, upon the said two estates.

30 Horses and Mules, upon the two estates, and 50 head of neat Cattle.

The sale will commence at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and continue until all is sold or so much thereof as is sufficient to satisfy the said claim.

Edmund I. Lee.
May 19. dts

Public Sale of Lands.

On Saturday the 27th day of June next, will be sold at the Coffee House, in the town of Alexandria, at 12 o'clock, of that day—By virtue of a decree of the honorable the United States Circuit Court, of the District of Columbia, for the County of Alexandria, on 6 and 12 months credit, the following tracts of land to wit:

One Tract or parcel of Land, lying in the county of Fairfax, adjoining the lands of the late Col. Charles Broadwater, containing about 300 acres.

One other Tract of Land, in the county of Montgomery, on the waters of Piney River and Paint Creek, branches of the Kenawha, granted by the commonwealth of Virginia to Nicholas Hannah, containing 960 acres.—*Also,*

One other Tract of Land, in the county of Hampshire, in the state of Virginia, formerly granted to Bryan Bruin, and by him sold to John Pankake, containing 482 acres.—The above mentioned lands were, by the last will and testament of Robert Alexander, deceased, devised to his son Robert, and are now sold to satisfy a debt due to George Chapman, junior.

Thomas Swann,
George Deneale,
Edmund I. Lee,
Com'rs.

May 26. d

JUST LANDING,
From Charleston,
20 tierces fresh RICE, and five bales of COTTON, which is said to be of the first quality—and are for sale by
Mordecai Miller.
June 10. d

JUST RECEIVED,
By Sloop MARIA ANTOINETTE, from St. Jago de CUBA, and for Sale, by the subscribers,
275 Spanish Hides
12 hogsheads Molasses
1764 lbs. Bees-Wax
39 boxes white and brown Sugars
7000 lbs. Coffee
150 boxes Segars
9 tons Fustic
6 do. Logwood
June 9. *Wadsworth & Butler.*

WANTED,
A NUMBER of good Working Men—also Horses and Carts to work on the public road between the poor house and Alexandria.—Apply to
John Gadsby.
June 6.

Just Received,
And For Sale by COTTOM & STEWART,
Carr's Stranger in Ireland.
(Price One Dollar.)

Lately published in this City,
AND FOR SALE BY
THOMAS SARGENT, ISAAC ROBBINS and HENRY S. EARL:
A
SHORT ACCOUNT
OF THE
LIFE & MINISTERIAL LABORS
OF THE
REV. WILLIAM WATERS:
Handsomely bound—Price 50 Cents.
June 16.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED
And offer for Sale,
A considerable quantity of
FRESH TEAS,
This spring's Philadelphia importation, and of *excellent* quality—consisting of
Hyson, in quarter chests.
Young Hyson do.
Hyson Skin do.
Souchong boxes.
I have also for Sale,
10 pipes 4th proof Cogniac Brandy.
5 do. 4th proof Gin, (superior.)
25 crates queens and blue edged earthern ware, particularly assorted for country stores.
80 boxes and half boxes Prunes.
100 sacks stoved Salt.
2000 bushels do.
4000 do. ground Allum.
W. HODGSON.
June 10. d

TO RENT,
A STORE, on Prince-street, (adjoining my own) well suited for the wet goods business.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
120 boxes Mould & Dipt CANDLES
1000 pieces yellow NANKEENS
4 cases Irish LINENS
10 bales India COTTONS, assorted
4 barrels Glauber's SALTS
20 casks Malaga WINE
And a few boxes choice Bordeaux CLARET.
John G. Ladd.
June 11 d

Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax-streets,
HAS RECEIVED
30 barrels WHISKEY
2000 lbs. cheese, of superior quality
10 bales cotton
10 boxes best Florence oil, in bottles
15 casks choice small twist tobacco
40 boxes mould and dipped candles
10 boxes fresh chocolate
140 reams wrapping paper
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson-skin } TEAS, Of this year's importation & very fine qualities—
Which, with a general assortment of wines, liquors and groceries, he will sell very low for cash, produce, or the usual credit.
June 15. d

JAMES SANDERSON
Offers for Sale, on moderate terms,
5000 lbs. best Green Coffee
10 tierces fresh Rice
20 kegs fresh Raisins
12 tierces green Copperas
5 pipes Cogniac Brandy
10 hhds. 4th proof Jamaica
80 barrels N. E. Rum
25 barrels Whiskey
10 bales Cotton
5 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards
12 boxes Tin Plates.
AND IN STORE,
11 hhds. south Potomac Tobacco.
May 26. d

Nich. Hingston,
Fairfax-street, between Prince & Duke-streets,
HATH in addition to his former stock, just received an assortment of *Glass Tumblers* of all sizes, preserve glasses, jelley glasses, chimney ornaments, blue printed Liverpool plates of all sizes, a few sets of gilt tea ware, market baskets, assorted, and a number of other articles.
ON HAND,
Fresh London Mustard by the pound; all kind of garden tools and seeds; best rappee snuff, and Lee's Patent Medicines.
June 13. 6t

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscribers, desirous of enjoying that exclusive right of property, which is acknowledged and respected by the inhabitants of every other civilized country, prohibit, henceforth, all persons whatsoever from *shooting, hunting* or *ranging*, as also from *entering* into, *passing through*, or in any other manner *trespassing upon*, their enclosed grounds, in the county of Alexandria. Having sustained a variety of damage from such unlawful practices, they have pledged themselves to give each other, immediate notice of every trespass, which shall come under the observation of either, and to subject, *indiscriminately*, to the just penalties of the law, all who shall voluntarily act in contempt of this prohibition.

Charles Alexander.
W. Rhodes.
John Gadsby.
John F. Smith.
Beal Howard.
Jacob Heineman.
Peter Sherron.
William Fitzhugh,
Nicholas Hingston.

June 3. 3t

N. B. For the information of those concerned, a copy of the law is subjoined.

An Act to prevent unlawful Hunting and Ranging.

1. *Be it enacted*, That if any person or persons, shall at any time shoot, hunt or range upon the lands or tenements, or fish or fowl in any creeks or waters included within the bounds of any other person or persons without license first obtained of the owner of such lands, every such offender shall forfeit and pay three dollars for every such offence, to be recovered with costs, before any justice of the peace of the county where the offence shall be committed, by the informer, to his own use; in which information, the confession of the party accused, or the oath of one credible witness, shall be sufficient evidence. And where the owner of the land shall prosecute for any unlawful shooting, hunting, ranging, fishing or fowling within his bounds, the oath of such owner shall be sufficient evidence to convict the offender; but in that case the penalty shall be paid to the overseer of the poor of the district wherein the offender resides, to the use of the poor of such district; and moreover every such offender shall be liable to the action of the party grieved, at the common law, for his or her damages.

2. If any person shall be the third time convicted of any such offence as aforesaid, the justice of the peace, before whom such conviction shall be, over and above giving judgment for the aforesaid forfeiture, shall require such offender to enter into recognizance, with one or more sufficient sureties, to the governor for the time being, and his successors, in the penalty of thirty dollars for his good behaviour, during one whole year from thence next following; or in case of refusal so to do, shall commit him to the common jail, there to remain, until he give such security, or until the expiration of one month. And if after such security given such offender shall be convicted of shooting, hunting, or ranging, fishing or fowling unlawfully as aforesaid, within the time in his recognizance limited, such offence shall be breach of the good behaviour, and the penalty of his recognizance shall be forfeited to the overseers of the poor, for the benefit of the poor of the district, wherein such conviction shall be.

3. All and every act or acts, within the purview of this act, shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

4. This act shall commence in force from and after the passing thereof.

Revised Code, Page 152.

No slave shall go from the tenements of his master or other person with whom he lives, without a pass or some letter or token, whereby it may appear, that he is proceeding by authority from his master, employer or overseer; if he does it shall be lawful for any person to apprehend and carry him before a justice of the peace, to be by his order punished with stripes, or not, in his discretion.

And if any slave shall presume to come & be upon the plantation of any person whatsoever, without leave in writing, from his or her owner or overseer, not being sent upon lawful business, it shall be lawful for the owner or overseer of such plantation, to give order such slave ten lashes for every such offence.—See Revised Code, page 188, New Edition.

To Sell or Rent,
Sundry LOTS in Alexandria—Also several in the city of Washington. For terms apply to
SARAH PORTER.
February 14. 2aw

From the RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

TRIAL
OF
COL. AARON BURR.

Circuit Court of the United States for the fifth Circuit and District of Virginia.

Present JOHN MARSHALL, chief Justice of the United States,

And CYRUS GRIFFIN, judge of the district of Virginia.

Debate on the motion for a Subpœna Duces Tecum.

Wednesday, June 10.

[CONTINUED.]

Mr. *Wickham* would not enquire, whether it was the object of the gentlemen to save or to obtain time, though probably the last; a gentleman seemed very solicitous to send on a messenger to Washington to obtain instructions directing them *how* to act: but if the saving of time was an object with the court, the course which he recommended was best calculated to obtain it. It was the shortest way to resort at once to that expedient, which must be at last employed, if the expectations of the attorney for the U. S. should turn out to be fallacious, and his application at Washington should prove to be unavailing. The clerk himself, if called upon for subpœnas, must issue them absolutely. It was the practice; and it was the law; but instead of applying to the clerk, they deemed it necessary in a case of such importance, to make their application directly to the court. They were more willing too to prefer this course; as they did not wish the presence of the president; but only of certain papers; and it was not therefore their wish to obtain a common subpœna for his person, but a subpœna *duces tecum* for those papers.

This is the first time I have heard, since the declaration of American independence, that an accused man is not to obtain witnesses in his behalf. What has the gentleman himself done? Are there not witnesses present, whom he has summoned; under the authority of this court and at his own special instance? And will he at last admit, that there is to be no kind of equality between the accused and the prosecution: and that we are to remain here perfectly mute and bound hand and foot, to wait the decision of his own witnesses?

But at what time are we to be entitled to these privileges? At the period of col. B's. transportation? That is a most unwarrantable proceeding; there is no such case recognized by the constitution; and therefore there could be nothing in that constitution to give us the right of founding any judicial proceeding on such a step. But, sir, such an illegal transaction entitles us to still more, it entitles to the protection of every citizen in the country; as well as of this court. Suppose that colonel Burr was now put on his examination; would he not have a right to examine any witnesses, who were beyond the bar; and of course to subpœna every man who would be brought before you during the term of examination? This practice is every day pursued by magistrates. Why not in the present case?

It has been said, that there is nothing in this country to justify such an application: that there are no precedents. But I will quote, sir, another trial, which was similar in its proceedings, and similar, I trust, in its results. I refer to the cases of Smith and Ogden before the circuit court of New York. Subpœnas were actually taken out, before the trial, for Messrs. Madison and Dearboro: and even the expenses of their travelling were tendered to them. But the proceedings did not even stop here. For a motion for an attachment was made before the court, founded upon the proof of serving these subpœnas; and the proof of offered compensation. The argument at length closed on this motion for attachment. But no man doubted the right of the court to issue subpœnas. The only question was whether at that time an attachment ought to issue. The court was unanimous about the right of subpœnas; but on the attachment, they were divided: judge Patterson being for it; and judge Talmadge against it.

We are however asked sir, for what purpose do we wish to procure this evidence? It is at their option to say whether bills shall be laid before the grand jury or not. Granted sir. It *is* in the power of the attorney for the United States to send up his bills or not. But should these bills be found true and the trial come on, may we not be ruled to trial *instanter*; and without the aid of our witnessess? But what was done the other day may be hereafter repeated. Witnesses were introduced on the part of the United States and others perhaps would have been; on the motion for a commitment. This motion is for the present only suspended. But if that be the case, may not the testimony now required be relevant to our defence? The attorney for the United States triumphantly declares, that we must do as he pleases; and that we do not know what he intends to do. That is true sir, but may not we too do something? May not col. B. move for his discharge? As he is to remain here until the court pleases to discharge him, may he not move for his recognizance to be discharged? Have we no right also to all the means, which are necessary to the fair administration of justice?

"No time is stipulated for the return of the subpœna." This is a great difficulty indeed! It will be admitted, then, that the court has a right to issue a subpœna; and yet because there happens to be no particular provision about the day, this right must be necessarily null. But, sir, is this objection really justified by practice? Has not the court a right to fix a day for the return of processes of this sort; according to their own convenience; or the convenience of parties?

But why have we not applied for these documents sooner? Yes, sir, it is asked of us, why we have not made this application sooner; and yet even now does the gentleman wish to delay it. He declared that we have made it too soon; and yet he now declares that we have made it too late. Now; it cannot be both: if it be too late, it certainly cannot be too soon.

We have heard some remarks upon col. Burr's privileges: and among others, upon the four counsellors who are to defend him. But what kind of an argument is this? If we turn to the laws of congress, we shall find there is one attorney for the U. S. appropriated to each district: and yet there are no less than three counsellors employed on the present occasion. No doubt there is a law providing for the payment of the two others out of the treasury; but with what propriety can these gentlemen complain of my client making such arrangements, as may suit his convenience or his interest? But what are all these remarks to the subpœna *duces tecum*? Sir, it is useless to multiply arguments on this subject. It is a settled rule, since the antient times of king John, since the formation of magna charta itself, that the accused has a right to subpœna witnesses; and not only to any other form, but to subpœna *duces tecum*, under such modifications as the court may please to prescribe.

Mr. *Martin* read an extract from the case of Smith & Ogden in New York, about the issuing of an attachment.

Mr. *Hay* asserted that this extract did not prove the position contended; that there was no case of a subpœna's having been issued, before the finding of an indictment; that if the clerk had ever issued them, it was a mere gratuitous act; and that he challenged the experienced gentleman from Maryland, to cite a single instance of an application to a court for subpœnas, before the finding of the bills.

Mr *Martin* replied, that if there were no precedents on this very point, it was because the objection was never made before; and he hoped never would be made again.

Here a desultory conversation ensued; when Mr. Hay observed, that gentlemen affected to believe that the present course pursued by the prosecution was dictated by a wish to suppress the evidence; that he conjured the gentlemen to remember, that he had voluntarily applied for the papers which they wanted; and had no doubt of obtaining them, and that he made these remarks to guard any human being from the suspicion that there *was* any disposition to refuse the papers; that he should exert himself with not less zeal to obtain the evidence that was wanted for col Burr, than that which might be produced against him.

The *Chief Justice* observed, that he would not at present deliver any decided opinion upon the point, though he was disposed to believe, that the accused had a right to apply for subpœnas. He cited the case of a man, who had been some time before brought before him and condemned for counterfeiting bank notes; in this case the prisoner had attempted to delay the trial by pretending that he had witnesses in Baltimore; which plea had been rejected by the court, principally on the ground that he had not before summonsed those witnesses. The Chief Justice however observed that he should not decide this question at present; but reserve it for future decision: in the mean time, the counsel might proceed with the other part of the argument.

Some conversation here ensued between Messrs. Botts & Hay, on the interpretation of an act of congress, in which the term "accused" was employed.

Mr. *Martin* then rose to support the propriety of granting this particular subpœna.

He laid down as a general principle, in all civil or criminal cases, that every man had a right to process to establish his rights or his innocence. McNally's evidence, vol. 1, page 255. Does there exist a single case in the British authorities in opposition to this doctrine? Surely these gentlemen do not intend to represent the president as a kind of sovereign, or as a king of Great Britain: *He* is no more than a servant of the people. But even the British king may be called upon to give testimony to his people. It is true he is not obliged to be subpœnaed, and to appear in a court of justice; but his testimony under his sign manual is received as an authentic evidence.

Chief Justice. The counsel on the opposite side admit that the president *may* be summoned.

Mr. Martin. They have surely never admitted it before. However I am happy that it is now admitted, as it will spare me a part of my argument. I will proceed then to the others.

The next question is, whether the president can be summoned to attend with certain papers? One of them we want is an original letter from gen. W. of the 21st October, and received by the president on the 27th of November. This letter (as appears by col. B's affidavit) is considered by him as necessary to his defence; and his counsel, so far as they understand the subject, are of the same opinion. The other papers are copies of official orders by the navy and war departments. It may be said, sir, that if application were made to those departments col. B had a right to the papers: for we had supposed that every citizen was entitled to such copies of official papers as are material to him. And I have never heard of but one instance where they were refused; and this was most certainly under presidential influence.

Mr. Randolph here related the particulars of his own correspondence with Mr. R. Smith, secretary of the navy.

Mr. Martin proceeded to the following effect:—I have asserted, that col Burr was entitled to a copy of these orders. We intended to show that these orders were contrary to the constitution and the laws, and that they entitled col. Burr to the right of resistance. We intended to show, that by this particular order his property and his person were to be destroyed; yes, by these tyrannical orders the life and property of an innocent man were to be exposed to destruction. We did not expect these originals themselves; because they were gone out. But we did apply for copies; and were refused under Presidential instance.—In New-York, on the farsical trials of Ogden and Smith, the officers of the government screened themselves from attending, under the sanction of the President's name. Perhaps the same farce may be repeated here: and it is for this reason that we apply directly to the P of the U. States. Whether it would have been best to have applied to the secretaries of state, of the navy and war; I care not. All that we want is the copies of some papers and the original of another.

This is a peculiar case sir. The president has undertaken to prejudge my client by declaring that of his guilt their can be no doubt. He has assumed to himself the knowlege of the Supreme Being himself, and pretended to search the heart of my highly respected friend. He has proclamed him a traitor in the face of that country which has rewarded him. He has let slip the dogs of war, the hell hounds of persecution, to hunt down my friend. And would this president of the United States, who has raised all this absurd clamor, pretend to keep back the papers which are wanted for this trial? where life itself is at stake! It is a sacred principle that in all such cases, the accused has a right to all the evidence which is necessary for his defence.——And whoever withholds this information is substantially a murderer, and is so recorded in the registers of Heaven. Can it then be presumed that the president would be sorry to have col. B's innocence proved? No. It is impossible —— Would the president of the United States give his enemies (for enemies he has, like other great and good men) would he give them the proud opportunity of saying that col. B. is the victim of anger, jealousy and hatred? Will he not act with all possible candor. When told that certain papers are material to our defence, will he not be proud to say to us, "Sirs you may have them; I will grant you every possible advantage." Had this been done, the attorney for the U. States and perhaps the executive, never would have said that these papers are no more material to us than the first paragraph of the laws of Congress. These gentlemen forget, that it is not their province to decide, whether the evidence is material to us or not. It is for the court to say, whether it bears upon the case; and whether it is to go before the petit jury, or to come before themselves, if the motion to commit for treason be continued.

They seem to think, that we are not even to be trusted with these papers. But why do they attribute motives to Col. B's counsel which they would themselves disdain? Why not as much honor to ourselves, as to the President of the United States himself?

It may be suggested, that this is a private and confidential letter from gen. W. to the President. It was so said, indeed yesterday. But if the President were here himself, the court would have a right to demand, whether in confidential conversations gen. W. had not given very different statements, from those which he might here produce? What, sir, if gen. W. had reposed as much confidence; if he had instilled as much poison into the ear of the President, as Satan himself breathed into the ear of Eve; the President would have been still responsible to a court of justice.—The law recognizes none of this kind of confidence. 2 Atkins 524, from which it appears that no man is priviledged to withhold secrets. 11 St. T. Dutchess of Kingston's case; there a physician entreated of the court to excuse him; but even his professional confidence would not screen him. Lord Barrington conjured them to excuse his giving in testimony what had been disclosed to him in all the confidence of private friendship. All his solicitations were disregarded. McNally, page 250, which declares that there can be no secrets, but those which are confided to counsellors and attorneys.

Now let us suppose, that this information was conveyed to him by a letter; nay, by a private and confidential letter. Could we not have the President produced here; could we not examine him, whether he had ever received such a letter?

But perhaps we shall be told, that this would be making too free with high characters; that we call the honor of general Wilkinson into question; and that it is not less than treason to suppose it possible, that gen. W. is not as pure as an angel. But, sir, will it be forgotten, that this man has already broken the constitution to support his violent measures; that he has already ground down the civil authorities into dust; and subjected all around him to a military despotism? Is it possible to believe, that such a man may not swerve from the strict line of decorum? To show the ease with which one man may be destroyed by another man or by a faction; and with the same unfeeling indifference as a philosopher sees rats struggling in an air-pump. I will read a quotation from Tucker's Blackstone.

Mr. M. produced several instances, that even the originals of recorded papers may be brought before a court of justice.

Respecting copies of the navy orders for destroying the property and person of col. B. it is very material to possess them. It may be necessary to show, that these acts, which the prosecutors are pleased to deem treasonable, were in fact nothing but justifiable means for defending his own rights.

[*To be continued.*]

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

BOSTON, June 11.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

The arrival at this port yesterday, of the Sarah and Eliza, Holland, from Liverpool, has furnished us with some late and interesting articles of foreign intelligence. Our limits would not admit of copious selections, but such as we have made, tho' greatly condensed from the original matter, will be found to contain the prominent points of news.

London, April 23.

That part of the stipulated subsidy (amounting to about half a million) which remained due to the emperor of Austria, has been lately sent off

They write from Vienna, the 4th inst. that the emperor had set off from Buda on the preceding day at eight in the morning. After opening the Hungarian Diet, the Emperor will proceed to Semlin and to Gallacia, to survey the Austrian cordon on the frontiers. The archduke Charles will proceed on the same journey on the 6th or 7th of April.

A letter from Dantzic, of the 4th says: "Twenty thousand men mostly Poles, are lying round that place. General Kalkreuth has arrived with a reinforcement of 2000 Cossacks, and has taken the command of the place. We are taking the most efficient means of defence. The suburbs are already destroyed, so that 8000 people are without house or home. A very strict military police is established in the interior. No assemblages are permitted in the streets or any of the public places.

The French armies are in motion in every quarter. The Italian army has commenced its march for Turkey, thro' Bosnia. It is stated to be 100,000 strong. It was formerly under the command of Massena, but since he has been called into Poland, it is supposed that Augereau will be appointed in his place.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

London, April 27.

The lord chancellor, in his majesty's name, delivered the following

SPEECH.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"WE have in command from his majesty to inform you that his majesty has thought fit to avail himself of the first moment which would admit of the interruption of the sitting of parliament, without material inconvenience to the public business, to close the present session; and that his majesty has therefore been pleased to cause a commission to be issued, under the great seal for proroguing parliament.

"We are further commanded to state to you, that his majesty is anxious to recur to the sense of his people, while the events which have recently taken place are yet fresh in their recollection.

"His majesty feels that in resorting to this measure, under the present circumstances, he at once demonstrates in the most unequivocal manner, his own conscientious persuasion of the rectitude of those motives upon which he has acted; and affords to his people the best opportunity of testifying their determination to support him in every exercise of the prerogatives of his crown, which is conformable to the sacred obligations under which they are held, and conducive to the welfare of his kingdom, and to the security of the constitution.

"His majesty directs us to express his entire conviction, that after so long a reign, marked by a series of indulgencies to his Roman Catholic subjects, they, in common with every other class of his people, must feel assured of his attachment to the principles of a just and enlightened toleration; and of his anxious desire to protect equally and to promote impartially, the happiness of all descriptions of his subjects.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"His majesty has commanded us to thank you, in his majesty's name, for the supplies which you have furnished for the public service.

"He has seen with great satisfaction, that you have been able to find the means of defraying, in the present year, those large but necessary expences for which you have provided, without imposing upon his people the immediate burden of additional taxes.

"His majesty has observed with no less satisfaction the inquiries which you have instituted into subjects connected with public economy. And he trusts that the early attention of the new parliament, which he will forthwith direct to be called, will be applied to the prosecution of these important objects.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"His majesty has directed us most earnestly to recommend to you that you should cultivate, by all means in your power, a spirit of union, harmony and good will amongst all classes and descriptions of his people.

"His majesty trusts that the divisions naturally and unavoidably excited by the late unfortunate and uncalled for agitation of a question so interesting to the feeling and opinions of his people, will speedily pass away; and that the prevailing sense and determination of all his subjects to exert their united efforts in the cause of their country, will enable his majesty to conduct to an honorable and secure termination, the great contest in which he is engaged."

The lord chancellor then in his majesty's name, and by virtue of the said commission, declared the parliament to be prorogued to Wednesday the 13th of May next.

The lords commissioners withdrew from the house, and the commons retired from the bar.

There were circumstances in the manner of proroguing parliament yesterday which we feel it to be our duty to lay before our readers. They unfortunately gave too much sanction to the report which prevailed that the prorogation was owing to other causes than his majesty's anxiety "to recur to the sense of his people, while the events which have recently taken place were yet fresh in their recollection."

For a considerable time before the speaker came to the house, the deputy usher of the Black Rod waited for him behind the bar. The speaker came precisely at five minutes past three o'clock, and the deputy usher then retired to the outside of the door. Prayers being read as usual, the speaker immediately proceeded to count the house, but, before he had counted four the deputy usher knocked at the door and entered. The speaker immediately took the chair, the black rod, according to parliamentary usage, dispensing with the necessity of the usual numbers requisite to form a house. The deputy usher then, in the usual form, summoned the house of commons to the house of peers, to hear the commission of prorogation read. The speaker, with most of the members present, proceeded to the house of peers. He returned in about 20 minutes, read the speech at the table, according to the usual custom, and retired.

Thus terminated in a manner peculiarly *abrupt* and unexpected, after sitting four months and eight days, the first and only session of the third parliament of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

April 28.

We are enabled, from personal observation, to furnish our readers with the clue to all this management, to many of whom it would otherwise be unintelligible. The finance committee of the house of commons met yesterday, and had prepared a report to be submitted to the house. The members of the committee were in the house, and one of them, Mr. Giles, in the absence of Mr. Baukes, the chairman, was waiting below the bar to present the report. That, consistent with the usages of the house, could not be done until the speaker had taken the chair. While he was going through the necessary ceremony of counting the house, to ascertain if 40 members were present, the usher of the black rod, who, as we have stated, was in attendance at the door during the time of prayers, knocked, and being introduced, summoned the house to the house of peers. Themanoeuvre has succeeded to a certain extent. It has prevented the formal presentment of the report, and consequently all possibility of its becoming, as such, a subject of parliamentary discussion.

The report, as we understand, states in substance, that a sum of 19 800*l.* had been applied by a late paymaster of the forces to his own use, and that this fact came to the knowledge of his colleague, who did not give any direction to the clerks on the subject. It also states, that the committee had discovered other and great abuses in the public money concerns, on which they should shortly proceed to report. This, according to the rumors which were circulated yesterday in both houses, is supposed to allude to a farther discovery of public plunder, an enquiry into which would have involved personages high in station and in office.

This however, we trust is but a temporary escape from detection and disgrace. Parliament must meet again before the 5th of July, as the whole of the annual acts relating to the Irish customs expire on that day. To re-enact these, the legislature must be re-assembled. We should think poorly indeed of the virtue of our countrymen, if some member should not be found in the next parliament, with spirit and patriotism enough to seize the first opportunity that should offer, of making such malversations the subject of public discussion.

The writs for the general election were, we understand, issued from the crown office this day, at noon. The proclamation for dissolving parliament will appear in this night's Gazette.

OF TURKEY.

Government are in hourly expectation of the arrival of dispatches from admiral Duckworth. There is a mystery in his proceeding before Constantinople, which must continue inexplicable until they arrive. He was furnished with ample means of destroying the town; his instructions were positive and so full as to suit every possible exigency. Even the number of minutes during which he was to wait for an answer to the proposals transmitted to the divan, was specified.

EXPECTED ARMISTICE.

No intelligence from the continent has reached us this morning. It is a prevailing opinion that an armistice has taken place between the armies in Poland.

SPECK OF PEACE.

It was rumored yesterday that a cartel had arrived from France, and that some pacific proposal had been made to our government. Stocks in consequence experienced a rise. We cannot find out, however, that any communication has been made from the French to our government. There was a rumor too last night, an unfounded one, we believe, of an armistice between Russia and France.

Accounts from various parts of the continent agree, that during the late cessation of military movements, some negociations for a peace was entered into—and in fact they go so far as to state, that an armistice had absolutely been concluded; but this needs confirmation.

POLITICAL RETROSPECT.

No Intelligence of any importance has been received from the continent. Paris papers to the 17th and Dutch to the 22d inst. have come to hand, they contain the 69th Bulletin of the French army dated at Finckenstein on the 4th. It states that not a shot had been fired at the advanced posts during the 15 preceding days—It is supposed that this suspension of active hostilities is connected in some degree with the negociations for peace which are said to be carrying on at Memel, as it were in the presence of the king of Prussia and the emperor of Russia, have been for some time at that place. Both armies have received considerable reinforcements. The French are making the most active preparations. They continue to drain the country behind them of every disposable man in order to strengthen themselves for a conflict, which, should it take place will be decisive of the fate of Europe. In the event of the result of this conflict being against them, they are putting the fortresses they possess on the Vistula in the most effectual state of defence, while they continue to push the sieges of Dantzic and Coberg with increased activity. The contending powers must now be able to estimate their ability to do all the mischief originally intended and by this time must be heartily tired of a contest, calculated to produce ruin and destruction to all the parties engaged in it.

The real state of British affairs at Constantinople is involved in the thickest veil of mystery: no official accounts have been received from admiral Duckworth, and the whole of the accounts of the British fleet having passed out of the Straits, must be mere rumor and conjecture.

The Russian emperor Alexander has certainly reached Memel, and his brother, the arch duke Constantine, Koningsberg. Immediately on their joining the army it was expected some general movement would take place. The king of Prussia was also at Memel.

The Russian and French armies are not more than 25 German miles distant from each other.

Great hopes were entertained that Austria would shortly break from the degrading restraint under which she has been long held by France.

The Swedes are said to have taken the field with considerable force, and already to have possessed themselves of Rostack, Prentzlaw and several other places.

The spirited conduct of Sweden has not only produced the important event of causing the French to raise the siege of Stralsund, but likewise the complete expulsion of the French from the whole of Swedish Pomerania. The particulars of these events have been officially announced to our government.

The accounts from Vienna are to the 8th. The emperor had set out on the preceding day for Buda, to met the Hungarian Diet, after which it was supposed he would proceed to visit the Austrian Cordons upon the frontiers. The arch duke was expected to follow him in a few days.

The decree for calling out the conscription of 1808 is executed with uncommon rigor and dispatch throughout the different departments of France. All attempts to evade it are punished with the utmost severity. The lists or registers are all to be completed by the end of April. The actual enrollment and march to the frontiers will not be delayed long after.

If we were to credit the reports from the continent, received through French channels, we should be inclined to believe that the expedition through the Dardanelles had completely failed; but when we reflect on the character of the officer entrusted with that important affair, and on the knowledge we now possess, that he was to waste but one hour in negociation; and after that period, if not successful, to bombard the capital, we doubt the truth of them all. It is also well known that he received a considerable reinforcement of ships.

The report of a pacific negociation having been opened between Russia and Prussia on the one part, and France on the other, can have little foundation in truth, as on the contrary we find that new levies of troops and new supplies of arms are daily sent off to the Russian Grand army; that Sweden has taken an active part in the war: and Austria expected to throw her weight into the scale.

Every thing is in motion along the naval ports. A squadron at Hardwich is in motion, and immediately expected to sail on some important service. The 70th and 92d regiments are to embark on board the fleet.

There is no doubt but our government will immediately take possession of Hamburg. The Dutch (French) troops at that place are not numerous—and greatly dissatisfied with the conduct of the French.

A great dearth of provisions is said to prevail in the republic of the Seven islands.

Our Dover letter states that a heavy firing took place on the opposite French coast on Saturday evening, but the cause was unknown. A circumstance of this kind excites considerable interest, as the French announce their victories and other important events in this way.

It is the intention of ministers to entirely abolish the new financial system, introduced by lords Grenville and Henry Petty, and to revive the old system.

A correspondence has taken place between Mr. secretary Canning and Mr. MUNROE in which the former is authorised thus officially to state the disapprobation of the admiralty at the conduct of certain British commanders, in having warned some American ships from entering the port of Antwerp.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18.

The office of the *Alexandria Daily Advertiser*, is removed to Royal Street, a few doors south of King Street.

BURR'S TRIAL.

By a gentleman who left Richmond on Tuesday morning, we learn that the attorney for the U. S. laid his bills before the grand jury on Saturday last, and the examination of witnesses commenced on that day—there had been about 50 witnesses sworn, only five of which had been examined on Monday evening—the examination of gen. Eaton lasted about four hours. The trial was progressing slowly in the mean time, by the discussion and determining of incidental questions. Wilkinson had been sworn but not examined.

Extract of a letter from Washington City, dated 15th June.

A Subpoena has been served upon the President, the Secretaries of War and Navy, as witnesses in behalf of Burr, with directions to bring the letter of Wilkinson of October 21, 1806, referred to in the message of January 22, 1807; and also a copy of the answer and of all orders from the War and Navy Departments in relation to Burr.

Late from the Mediterranean.—A gentleman, who came passenger in the ship Thomas, arrived at Boston on Wednesday last, from Marseilles, last from Malaga states, that the American consul at the latter place, informed him of official accounts having been received, that *Peace* had actually taken place between the Ottoman Porte and Russia and England, that this event was however not effected until after a severe and destructive battle between the English and Turkish fleets, in which the former were victorious but with the loss of a great many killed and wounded, and the blowing up of one of its largest ships of war.

Extract of a letter from London, of April 20, 1807 received at Boston.

"We hear that Mr. Jefferson is mad enough to send back the Treaty. You will not get one better.

"The Dutch government has granted Hope, &c. licences to import directly from this country. This will ruin your trade to Holland."

The sch'r Prudent Mary, capt. Shaw, arrived at New York from Savannah, informs, that on the 7th June, he was boarded by the British man of war Bellona, and was told that a French privateer *fitted out of Norfolk* had pursued a brig from that port bound to Europe, laden with fustic, and captured her.

Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED,

Schr. Mohawk, Newcomb, Boston—sundries —H. K. May & for City of Washington

Gull, Butler, Yeocomico—coffee & sugar —William Forbes, on board

CLEARED,

Schr. Adventure, M'Knight, West Indies, by Geo. Taylor & M'Knight & Stewart

Brig Active, Black, West Indies, by J. Lawrason & Cartwright

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be added to Friday's sales, on a credit of 60 days,

One bale of GURRAHS, one bale BAFTAS, with a variety of other goods.

P. G. Marsteller.

June 17.

Just Received,

And for Sale by the Subscriber,

i Fresh Muscadel & Bloom RAISINS

n boxes

Large French CAPERS, OLIVES,
ANCHOVIES, Sallad OIL
English MUSTARD, and
Fine Table SALT in baskets.

Matthew Eakin, *Confectioner.*

N. B. Those who want ICE will please apply as above.

June 16 eo3t

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING *and* FAIRFAX-STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

MADEIRA
Port
Sherry
Lisbon
Malaga
Teneriffe &
Corsica
} WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases o one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum,
New-England do
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson-Skin and
Souchong
} TEAS *of good quality.*

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, *(Penn warranted)*
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Teanessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed; chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

March 19. d

FOR SALE,

BY LEWIS DEBLOIS,

An assortment of *BROAD CLOTHS*, from eleven to eighteen shillings sterling cost—part of them intitled to drawback.
Ravens Duck.
French Brandy.
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter-casks.
New-England Rum, in barrels.
Cod-Fish, and Stone Lime.

May 7. d

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

2 pipes L. P. Madeira WINE
2 half do. do. do.
6 pipes Cognac BRANDY, 4th proof.

Wadsworth & Butler,

WHO HAVE ON HAND,

20 hhds. Jamaica RUM, 4th proof
10 do. St. Croix do. 2d & 3d do.
8 do. New-England do.
5 pipes Holland GIN
2 do. country do.
1 hhd. L. market Madeira Wine } of a superior qu'ty
4 quarter casks do. do. }
3 do. do. L. P. Teneriffe do. do.
6000 bushels Lisbon SALT.

January 1

Exuma Salt---afloat.

Just received, by WADSWORTH and BUTLER—per brig Martha,

8500 bushels coarse EXUMA SALT—which they will sell low, from on board.

April 29. d

To be Rented,

A three story Brick Dwelling and Ware house, on King and Henry-streets—together or separate. Likewise, on the opposite side, a two story Brick Dwelling-House.

For terms apply to

Jonathan and M. Scholfield.

May 1. eo

Plaister Paris—afloat.

70 tons Plaister Paris, on board the sch'r. Agness, at Lawrason and Fowle's wharf—and for sale by

Lawrason and Fowle.

☞ Said schooner will take a few hundred barrels on freight for BOSTON, if immediate application is made.

May 19.

NOTICE.

ALL those who have any claims or demands against the estate of *John Dunlap*, merchant, late of the town of Alexandria, are hereby informed, to bring in their accounts, legally proved, before the first day of November next, at which time a full and final settlement and distribution of his estate, will be made. Should any accounts be exhibited after that period, they will be disregarded, and this *Notice* pleaded in bar of them. Those that are indebted to the estate, will be please to make immediate payment.

Samuel Craig,
William Herbert, } *Exr's.*

April 6. 3taw

FOR SALE,

On advantageous terms,

A THREE STORY *BRICK WAREHOUSE*, on Union-street, next door to Benjamin Shreve, jun. well situated for the *Shipping* or *Grocery* business—Also, a LOT of GROUND, at the corner of Water and Wolfe-streets.

TO RENT,

And immediate possession given,

The STORE and DWELLING HOUSE on Fairfax-street, occupied by *Jacob Heffman*—an excellent stand for the DRY GOOD business.—Apply to

Jonah Thompson & Son.

March 14. 3tawtf

FOR SALE,

THAT BEAUTIFUL SEAT,

SITUATED on the banks of Great Hunting Creek, called *Rural Felicity*, formerly owned by Mr. John Duff. It is at present rented for one year, for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, reserving the right of possession at any time during the above term, on giving one month's notice.—For terms apply to RICHARD LEWIS.

April 28 eo

A Brewery Establishment

FOR SALE.

WISHING to quit the brewing business, I offer for sale all my right and interest in that extensive *BREWHOUSE* which I now occupy. There is an established business, 1500 barrels having been sold in one season, 2000 might be made—all the working utensils complete, with malt house, kiln, mill, casks, and 300 bushels of malt.—Also a line of wharf extending along the Potomac 150 feet, very suitable for a lumber yard, or to receive flour by water—this may be treated for separately.

These premises are held by lease from the Corporation, who are to pay for all improvements of stone and brick, at the end of the lease, of which there are ten years unexpired from the 7th September next. One third of the purchase money will be required—for the remainder a liberal credit will be given on sufficient security. For further particulars apply to

Thomas Cruse.

May 27. 3taw1m

☞ If not sold at private sale by the first of August, it will on that day be sold by public auction, at ten o'clock, on the premises, to the highest bidder.

LUMBER YARD.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has established a *LUMBER YARD*, adjoining Colonel Ramsay's wharf, where he intends keeping a constant supply of the best materials in that line, and will sell low for cash or on a short credit.

James McGuire.

May 6. eo2m

N. B. He continues the House-Joiners' business, and from his knowledge in that line, will pay particular attention to any orders for Lumber that he may receive.

PROPOSALS

Are issued in Boston, for publishing by subscription,

ARROWSMITH's,

MAP OF THE WORLD;

The size of which, will be six feet eleven inches, by four feet ten inches, handsomely engraved and printed on fine thick paper.—Price to subscribers, from nine to fourteen dollars, according to the mounting, coloring, varnishing, &c. &c.

*** Subscriptions received by R. Gray, Alexandria.

June 1.

Just Received,

From Philadelphia, Mr. Murray's fashionable

Kid and Morocco Slippers.

Charles Pascoe.

May 26. d3t-2aw1m

Trial of Col. Aaron Burr.

WESTCOTT & CO.

ELEVENTH STREET,
NEAR PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,
WASHINGTON CITY,

INFORM the Public that they have engaged THOMAS CARPENTER, one of the most able and correct Stenographers in the United States, to attend the circuit court, to commence its session at Richmond the 22d instant; and in case the said trial comes on, to publish as speedily as possible a compleat and full account thereof, accompanied by all the documents relative to this all important case.

☞ The Enquirer, and Argus, of Richmond, and the American, of Baltimore, will please to publish this advertisement in their respective papers, three times immediately on receipt thereof, and charge the same to the Editor of the Expositor.

N B. The copy right will be secured.

May 19.

Just Received and for Sale,

By the Subscribers,

A choice cargo of MAHOGANY,

From the Bay of Honduras, of different lengths and sizes, which they will sell by the log or larger quautity.

They have also for Sale,

Sugar in hogsheads
London particular Madeira Wine,
Catalonia ditto. by the quarter cask
Virginia Rum, of excellent quality
Molasses by the hogshead
Liverpool Stoved Salt
And Logwood.

Nathaniel Wattles & Co.

January 26 2aw

Notice.

WHEREAS the subscriber has obtained letters of administration from the orphans court for the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia, on the personal estate of Hugh West, deceased, late of the said county—this is to request all persons who have claims against the said estate to exhibit the same, legally proven, to the subscriber, on or before the 1st day of December next, and all who are indebted are required to make immediate payment.

Ann West, *Adm'x.*

June 1 2aw4w

For Sale or Rent,

MY *LAND, TOBACCO WARE-HOUSES*, and other buildings at Boyd's-Hole; at present in the occupancy of Mr. John W. Timberlake. Possession may be had the first of April. For further particulars apply to Mr. *William F. Grymes*, near the place, Mr. *William Wedderburn*, of Alexandria, or the subscriber.

W. Fitzhugh.

February 21 2awtf

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber in August last, a negro woman named *Tabb*; she is about 35 years of age, of the common size, of a yellowish complexion, long face, high cheek bones, and her eyes sunk in—she understands every kind of house work, washing, nursing, &c. In the latter capacity she has been passing herself in Alexandria, and has said by my authority. There are various circumstances which lead me to believe she has been and is now secreted by her husband Jerry (the property of Joseph Mandeville, junior). He is hired to his father John Mandeville, as a laborer, and sometimes drives a cart on the streets. *Twenty Dollars* will be paid if taken in the district, and the above reward if taken above 10 miles without, provided that she is so secured that I get her again.

All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing said negro, in any capacity whatever.

H. ROSE.

April 24. [28.] 2aw

Suwarrow Boots.

JOHN G. FRANCIS,

From New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he manufactures *Suwarr Boots* with all the modern improvements, warranted equal to any in the United States. After many years of experience in his business, he has discovered a new method of retaining the elasticity in boots. He warrants to fit the leg be it ever so badly shaped. He makes boots of various descriptions, viz. Suwarrows—Fair-Tops, Three Quarters, Corsican Spring Toes, Duck Bills, Round Toes, Bonaparte's Graves, Jefferson's Boots and Shoes. He warrants to fit the Suwarrow equal to the tuck boots.—Gentlemen will please to call and chuse for themselves, at his shop in King-street, between Mr. Mott's and Mr Hodgkin's tavern.

N. B. He intends selling cheap for cash.

January 5. d6m

FOR SALE,

A *NEGRO MAN*, about 25 years of age, who has been brought up as a body-servant to a single gentleman, is a good Carter, is well acquainted with all the duties of a house servant, and has served a regular apprenticeship to a barber, and is now a very good one—He is remarkable for his honesty and the goodness of his disposition. For further particulars apply to the PRINTER.

May 8.

Bottled Porter, Ale and Cider.

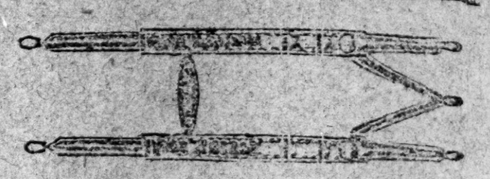
THE subscriber offers for Sale, at his Cellar, next door to Mr. Smith's china store, King-street, the following bottled LIQUORS, warranted of the best quality.—Orders, for home or export consumption, will be carefully attended to, as respects length of voyage and climate, viz.

Albany PALE ALE, first quality.
Do. do. do. second do.
Philadelphia PALE ALE,
Do. PORTER.
Ales,
BEER & ALE, on draught.
} From *Abbott and Stewart's* Brewery.
Newark CIDER, rich and high flavored.

John Macleod.

N. B. About 40 BARRELS recently emptied, suitable for fish.

May 7. d1wcatf



Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the Patentee, next door below Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie's, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and other gentlemen going to the West-Indies, Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an assortment, and a great allowance to those who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper running, and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

Richard Horwell.

ALSO,

Received per ship Leonidas from Liverpool,

Red, Green, Blue and Yellow Morocco Leather,

Good quality for sadlers, shoe-makers, bookbinders, hatters, &c.

LIKEWISE,

Sadlers' Seating Leather, and a few dozen Morocco suitable for the West-Indies.

May 2. d12m

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and
Souchong
} TEAS, particularly selected for family use.
Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality
Madeira,
Busellos,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine old Port
} WINES.
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, for spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper, demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

PRINTED DAILY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN.